EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE FENIANS-PROBABLE CHANGE IN ENGLAND'S

LONDON, Dec. 23.- Fenianism still engrosses a fair public attention, though the excitement caused by the recent outraces has pretty much died out. There is a wide-spread and ever increasing feeling favorable to the amelioration of the condition of the Irish as the most effective means of suppressing

POLICY TOWARD IRELAND.

Fenianism. The Times this morning strongly favors this idea, and hopes and believes that the next session of Parliament will be occupied with the consid-EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED PERPETRATORS

OF THE CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION.

Evening.-The regular police force of this metrop olis has been largely increased. Timothy Desmond and Jerry Allen, the alleged perpetrators of the

Clerkenwell explosion, were brought before a magistrate to-day, and underwent a preliminary examination, at the close of which they were remanded to

FRANCE.

MORE ARRESTS. Paris, Dec. 23-Evening.-M. Accolas and other members of a secret political society, which has held its meetings in this city, have been sentenced to

ROME.

A NEW ALLOCUTION.

ROME, Dec. 23 .- The Holy Father in an allocution congratulated his hearers on the defeat of Garibaldi, and the preservation of the Holy See from a great

MEGOTIATIONS FOR THE ABROGATION OF TRE SEPTEMBER CONVENTION.

PARIS. Dec. 23 .- The Governments of France and Italy have commenced negotiations for the abrogation of the September Convention, with the understanding shall be submitted to the approval of the other Fowers of Europe. The Italian Parliament by a recent vote refused to pay the interest on the debt of the provinces formerly belonging to the States of the Church, which debt was assumed by Italy when those provinces were annexed to the kingdom. The French Government has sent a dispatch to Florence protesting against this action of the Legislature. THE RELATION BETWEEN ITALY AND FRANCE.

Evening.-It is rumored that Ratazzi will resume the Premiership of Italy, and will form a new Cabinet hostile to France. The French Government is seriously considering the necessity of ordering the troops of the French expedition remaining at Civita Vecchia to return to Rome.

AN IMPORTANT DECLARATION SHORTLY EX-PECTED.

Florence, Dec. 23.-The National Parliament will at an early day vote to reaffirm in a solemn manner s decisration that the City of Rome belongs to Italy as the Capital of the nation.

RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY. Evening. - In consequence of the adverse vote at the conclusion of the debate in the House of Deputies last week, the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignation to the King, but await the indement of His Majesty on their acts. The new Ministry, it is reported, will probably be organized under Marshal Durando.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

A POPULAR VOTE TO BE TAKEN IN JANUARY. COPENHAGEN, Dec. 25.—The question of the transfer of the Danish West India Islands to the United States will be submitted to a popular vote of the intabitants of those colonies in January next.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 28—Noon.—The money market is quiet and steady. Consols are quoted at \$21,2923 for account. American Securities open at the following rates: Illinois Centrals flat at 85; United States Five-twenties, 723;

Erics, 45

Aftencon.—At this near the chief American Securities are queted as follows: United States Five-twenty bonds, 72; Minois Centrals, 88; Erics, 49; Esping.—Consols closed at 92; for account, and 92; for money. American Securities closed at the following rate: United States Five-Twenty bonds, 72; 2724; Illinois catral Railway shares, 85; Eric Railway shares, 49; Frankrour, Dec. 23—Noon—United States bonds are guoted at 77; for the issue of 1862.

Evening.—United States bonds closed at 77 for the issue of 1862.

Paris, Dec. 23.—The Bourse is firmer, and the Rentes

Paris, Dec. 23.—The Bourse is firmer, and the Rentes are higher.

Laverroot., Dec. 23.—Noon.—The Cotton market opens dull at the closing figures of Saturday; the total sales to day are likely to reach 10,000 bales, including the usual proportion of American—say nearly hulf; Middling Uplands, 7,516d.; Middling Orleans, 7,916d. The Breadstoffs market is dull at the following quotations: Corp. 46. \$\psi\$ quaster for Mixed Western. Wheat—15.2 \$\phi\$ cental for California White, and 13.7 for No. 2MB-waukee Red. Barley, 53 \$\phi\$ bash. Oats, 3;8 \$\phi\$ bush. Feas, 46.6 \$\phi\$ 504 \$\text{ fb.}\$. The Provision market is quiet and steady; the usual authorities quote as follows: Beef, 112. \$\phi\$ bbl. for Winter-Cured. Fork, 67.6 \$\phi\$ bbl. for Eastern Frime Mess. Lard. 49. \$\phi\$ cwt. for American. Cheese, 52. \$\phi\$ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. The market for articles of American and other produce is quiet, and prices are without quotable atteration. Sugar quiet at 26. \$\phi\$ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Rosin, 6.9 \$\phi\$ cwt. for Common Wilmington, And 11. for Medium to Fine. Tallow, 44.3 \$\phi\$ cwt. for American and St. Petersburgh. Spirits Turpentine, 27. \$\phi\$ cwt. for American tod St. Petersburgh. Spirits Turpentine, 27. \$\phi\$ cwt. for American of St. Petersburgh. Spirits Turpentine, 27. \$\phi\$ cwt. for American and 2.1 for Linseed. Petroleum quiet at 2.2 \$\phi\$ gen, and 2.3 for Linseed. Petroleum quiet at 2.4 \$\phi\$ gen. Alternoon.—The Cotton market is dull, and prices have. Afternoon.—The Cotton market is dull, and prices have

Afternoon.—The Cotton market is dull, and prices have declined fully pl. # B on American descriptions. The saes are likely to reach 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7-16d. The Breadstuffs market is dull. Corn has declined to 45/9 # quarter for Mixed Yestern. Wheat steady. The Provision market is quiet and steady. Sugar is dull, and prices have declined 6d. since last report; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 25/6. Cloverseed has advanced to 46/# cwt. for American Red. Linseed Cakes have declined to £10 10/# tun for Thin Oblong for feeding.

Cakes have declined to 210 10, w tun for Thin Oblong for feeding.

Evening.—The Cotton market closed easy at the following authorized quotations: Middling Uplands, 73-16d. in Dott, 64d. to arrive; Middling Orleans, 74d; the sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales. Corn, 45/9. Wheat—Californis White, 15/2. No. 2 Red Western, 13/7. Barley, Cate, and Peas unchanged. Beef, 112 for Winter-cured. Pork, 67/6. Lard, 49/9. Cheese, 52/. Bacon, 49/6. The Produce market has been dull throughout the day: Sugar, 25/6 for No. 12 D. S. Rosin—Common, 6/2; Medium, 11/Tallow, 44/8. Turpentine, 27/. Petroleum—Spirits, 2/: Refined, 1/3g. Cloversced, 46/.

ANYWERF, Dec. 25—Alternoon.—Petroleum is dull at 45 france & boli for Standard White.

Evening.—The Petroleum market closed dull; Standard White, 44/7.76c.

THE WEST INDIES.

CUBA.

RECEPTION OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL LERSUND IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Dec. 22 .- By invitation, all the foreign Consuls in this city visited the new Captain-General Lersundi, at the palace, where they were entertained with unprecedented hospitality. His Excellency will receive the Government authorities and their friends to-day at a grand dinner. The public festivities in this city will last three days.

ST. DOMINGO.

REPORTED CESSION OF THE CITY OF ST. DO MINGO TO THE UNITED STATES.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.-Señor Pujol, the Envoy from St. Domingo to the United States, remains at Santiago de Cuba. He was expected here on Saturday It is reported that he is the bearer of an offer to lease the City of St. Domingo, not Samana, to the United States for 90 years, for the annual payment by the United States of \$300,000. The Dominican Chambers refuse to approve the loan negotiated by the Government at Paris. In an engagement with the Baczista in St. Domingo, Gen. Palauco was killed, and was buried with grand funeral ceremonies at the capital. The Baczista had relinquished Plata, but were marching onward.

PRONUNCIAMENTO OF GEN. BAEZ AGAINST CA-BEAL. St. Domingo, Dec. 20 .- The Cabral Government has been defeated, the organization of his troops being defective. 'A pronunciamento of the people against him has been issued, and Baez has been proclaimed President. It is announced that a Commission is going to Washington to conclude arrangements for the transfer of the Bay of Samana to the United States.

ST. THOMAS. THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Dec. 11, 1867. Intelligence from St. Thomas is to the 4th of December. Up to the 2d of December no less than 500 sbocks of earthquakes are said to have been felt at St. Thomas. Most of the inhabitants slept in tents, or on the hill-sides, for about a week after the 18th of November, during which time repeated slight shocks of earthquake were felt; but after the first week, the people becoming more used to them, or, rather, less alarmed, began to take ourage, and set to work to examine the damage, estimate their losses, and to save the wreck of their property, all of which, we are sorry to say, are very heavy indeed, and ite as serious as the first reports set forth. It is true

of which, we are sorry to say, are very heavy indeed, and quite as serious as the first reports set forth. It is true that the town is not all in ruins, as many good dwelling-houses remain on the hills above the town, little or nothing the worse for the earthquakes. Still on the level of the town the stores are all more or less damaged, and will ruin many an owner in repairs, or in the expenses of rebuilding, as the Government Inspectors have examined them, and given orders for the removal of all dangerous wall-work, there being scarcely a whole roof left, or a stone or brick arch, which is not cracked or rent.

On the 30th uit., when the La Flata reëntered the harbor, two very heavy shocks took place, which once more took the reviving courage out of thousands, and at night many went back to their watch-places on the hill-sides; but it is now hoped that the worst is over, and that the mach-tried inhabitants of St. Thomas may be allowed to rest in safety. Many of the inhabitants, panie-stricken by the late repeated disasters, have left the island in droghers for neighboring settlements. Unbounded gratitude is felt toward the generous and considerate people of Kingston, Jamaica, Demerara, and the Windward Islands, for their prompt assistance and timely supplies of food. The Governor sent off 20 soldiers to the La Plata on the Sunday she arrived (as laborers will not work now, except when they please, and on their own terms), to transfer the 175 packages of provisions from Jamaica, per La Plata, to the steamer Conway, which had been placed at the use of the authorities by the Company's Superintendent, Mr. Cameron, as lighters could not be got, and there was no store place available.

The telegram from Mr. Cameron, the General Superintendent at St. Thomas, reached London on the might of the 18th uit., and an extract was published in the papers next day. The excitement was intense all over the kingdom, and had scarcely abated when the Tasmania left on the 18th uit., up to which time the Douro, with the details of th

and is busy at one of the hatchways of the Colombian, recovering about 200 packages per day, the salvage on which will pay him handsomely.

Four wreckers are at week in the harbor, and the steamer Darien is momently expected with diving apparatus from Liverpool. Several gentlemen from kingston, Jamaica, arrived by the La Plata with considerable bank credits, for the purpose of purchasing damaged goods, if found suitable for the Jamaica market, but we believe they found St. Thomas folks not quite exhausted, and those speculating goutlemen are said to have left very little money behind them. In fact they were thunderstruch at the prices paid for wet goods. The St. Thomas people were thought to be mad for giving such sums for damaged articles, but we suppose there was method in their madness; no doubt it was for the purpose of frightening the Kingston purchasers out of the field. No careful survey has yet been made of Little Soba or adjacent islands since this outburst at St. Thomas, but the west end of Buck Island is aftered in appearance, also Little Saga; and there is a rent in the land near the western entrance to St. Thomas harbor of about 200 feet in depth, with a width at the water's edge of 10 feet, into which a small boat could pass.

The Deck Company's divers at St. Thomas, went down and repaired the damages sustained by the American steamer De Soto. The St. Thomas Dock is found to-day ittle injured by the hurricane and sea rollers, and auditional divers having arrived out from England, they have been busily engaged in hanging the pumps and valves, and confident hopes are entertained by the Dock authorities that it will soon be affoat. The English ship Lancaster found the harbor too dangerous with sunken ships, she would not enter, but proceeded to Jamaica to discharge. The follier of the British Consul has been destroyed, and many of the ships lost their papers in the Consulate. The ship book of the American Consul was picked up on the wharf drv. and they are not sung it.

There or four vessels at St. T

are now using it.
Three or four vessels at St. Thomas were unable to ob-

Three or four vessels at St. Thomas were unable to obtain charters.

A brig that was in the harbor during the late hurricane was blown on shore high and dry abreast of the tows, and sold for \$00. She was again lifted by the earthquakes, and lodged in her natural element uniquired.

A cannon of some 60 pounds caliber was blown from the port-holes of the fort, and has not yet been discovered.

The English Church at St. Thomas is so seriously injured by the carthquakes as to be unsafe to enter, and they are also afraid to use the Scotch Church at present. Service is therefore held in a school-room, during which, on Sunday last, the people were seriously frightened by a heavy shock, which took place about 1 p. m.

The Danish authorities arrested Capt. Bax of the steamer Edder, on the 17th uit, because he did not specially report, on his arrival from Havatan via Jamaica, on the 14th uit, that one of the crew had died between Havana and Jamaica of cholera. However, by the prompt action of Mr. Cameron, the Company's Superintendent, the Edder and Capt. Bax were at once released, and Her Majesty's mails sent on to Demerara.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

The excitement at St. Thomas caused by the late earthquakes still continues. On Teursday, Dec. 12, another heavy shock was felt. The damage was slight.

OUR CONSUL-GENERAL ADVISES THE POSTPONE-

MENT OF THE PURCHASE OF THE ISLAND.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Mr. Savage, the ConsulGeneral of the United States at Havana, has received a
confidential telegram from the American Consul at Santiago de Cuba, in consequence of which he has sent a dispatch to Secretary Seward advising him to defer the purchase of St. Thomas. Later dates from St. Thomas report
that vessels from Havana are quarantimed there.

PORTO RICO.

MORE EARTHQUAKES. HAVANA, Dec. 23.-The latest intelligence

SOUTH AMERICA.

VENEZUELA.

APPOINTMENT OF AN EMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE-THE IMPORT DUTIES DECREE HAVANA, Dec. 23 .- Advices from Venezuela have been received, and contain the following intelligence: Gen. Gurman Blanco had been appointed embas sador to England and France. Many political arrests had been made by the Government. The merchants of the Venezuelan scaport towns had subscribed a large amount of money for the suffering inhabitants of St.

Thomas.

The text of the decree increasing the duty on certain imports 20 per cent, has been received here, and its provisions are in accordance with the previous reports the graphed hence to New-York.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, Dec. 23 .- A fire broke out yeserday morning in Nordheimer's Hall, occupied as a b liard saloon by Dion. The whole building was completely destroyed. Dion lost 16 billiard tables. Messrs. Gould & Hill's music store, and Wm. Pagle tobacconist, and others loses heavily. The railway trains are considerably delayed by the snow storms. The New-England Society celebrated its anniversary by a social entertainment at St. Lawrence Hall to-night.

ROBBERY OF A GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OFFICE.
LONDON, Dec. 25—The offices of the Grand Trunk Railway were entered by burglars early yesterday morning, and the safe blown open, and a large sum of money abstracted.

THE STRIKE IN QUEBRO. QUEBEC, Dec. 23.—A heavy snow storm set in Saturday and continued until to-day. The railroads are leadly obstructed, and the trains are very irregular. The Water Police, who were recently disbanded, have been sworn in for duty in anticipation of trouble from the strikers.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT-LEGISLA-

THE ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT—LEGISLATION AGAINST FENIANISM.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 23.—Parliament adjourned on Saturday until the 12th of March. Among the bills assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General are the following: "An act to prevent the uniawful training of persons in the use of firearms and practice of military evolutions;" "To authorize Justices of the Peace to seize and detain arms collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace." Also, an act to authorize the arrest of persons suspected of committing acts of heatility or conspiracy against. Her Majesty's person and Government. The discount on American invoices for the past week was 25 per cent.

GEN, SWEENY REINSTATED IN THE SERVICE. AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 23.—Gen. T. W. Sweeny, who was tried by court-martial and suspended from rank and pay for six months, has had his sentence remitted by order of the President, and has been ordered to report to Gen. Pope for duty.

FUNERAL OF GRAND TYLER SCHNEIDER. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.-The funeral of Wm. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.— The Indical of win.
B. Schneider, Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to-day, was one of the most imposing demonstrations ever made by Free Masons in this city. Over 1,000 Masons walked in the procession from the Masonie Hall Grand Master Richard Vaux read the funeral services, responses being made by the Grand Lodge. Eight Past Masters of the Lafayotte Lodge No. 71, of which the deceased was a member, acted as pall-bearers. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1867.

WASHINGTON.

THE SHERMAN FINANCE MEASURE—AN AMERICAN CLAIM AGAINST THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT -DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON OF OHIO-ADJUDICATION OF FREEDMEN'S CASES IN LOUISIANA. BY TREBURAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 23, 1867. Several members of the Ways and Means and Finance Committees have been in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury recently in regard to finance matters. Senators Morgan and Sherman have had long interviews with him, with a view of eliciting his views on the Sherman measure. The Secretary has not indicated his ideas on the subject fully, but he is known to favor that portion of the scheme relative to the foreign loan. In regard to the four million proposition, he has very grave doubts, and is not at all convinced of its advisability at the present time. He is understood to believe that a law of that character would interfere with the banks, and cause a large withdrawal of their deposits. From the conversations of different members of Congress, it is inferred that a majority of the House is in favor of taxing the bonds, and it may be confidently stated that a bill looking to that object will be introduced almost immediately after the holidays. The proposition meets with general approbation, and there is no doubt of the passage of such a measure.

The Ways and Means Sub-Committee were in ses sion to-day for four or five hours, and investigated the working of the bonded warehouse system. The Committee are endeavoring to hit upon some plan that will do away with one class of these bonded warehouses, and considerable information on that subject is now before them. The meter question was also up for discussion, and the merits of several meters of later invention than the one now in use are under investigation.

The Committee on Appropriations have had under investigation a private claim against the Russian Government for \$500,000, on account of ordnance stores furnished during the Crimean war. While that war was in progress, the Russian Government sent officers to this country to purchase arms and munitions of war. Among the proposals sent in was one from Mr. Perkins of Massachusetts. Baron Stoeckl, the Russian Minister at Washington, agreed to take 150 tuns of cannon powder from Mr. Perkins, and a subsequent contract was made with the same gentleman, through an ordunace officer, for 35,000 rides. The powder was put on shipboard, and the rifles were manufactured, when the war closed, and the Russian authorities refused to take the powder or the guns. Mr. Seward refused to interfere in the matter, except to ask Mr. Clay to represent the case to the authorities at St. Petersburg, and insist on the justice of the claim. But the Russians, inasmuch as the contract view of the proposed appropriation for the purchase their money, and are busy pressing their suit. The Committee on Appropriations is of the opinion that the claim is a legitimate one, and that it should be allowed, but they do not exactly see how to settle it. The whole matter is now in the hands of the Cem-

mittee on Foreign Affairs. Private dispatches received here to-day from Ohio. announce that the Hon. Cornelius S. Hamilton, Member of Congress for the VIIIth District of Ohio, was shot to-day by his son whose mind was deranged. Mr. Hamilton left for his home a few days before the recess, for the purpose of making arrangements for having his son conveyed to an insane asylum. No particulars of the melancholy event have been received up to a late hour this evening. Mr. Hamilton was of Delaware County, Ohio, and was elevated to the XLth Congress in place of James R. Hubbell. He was a Member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and also of the Committee on Private Land Claims in the House.

An order Adated New-Orleans, Dec. 9, has been issued by Col. Wood, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Louisiana, providing that in future all cases of difficulty between selves, shall, in the first instance be referred to the civil courts for adjudication; that in all cases of dispute between freedmen the Bureau agents should, if possible, effect an amicable arrangement without sending it to the courts; but in cases involving legal question the Bureau agents are not empowered to make final settlement, but it is incumbent on them in such cases to give advice as to suits, and, if necessary, act as counsel for the freedmen. In case planters or others refuse to pay wages to freedmen, the agents of the Bureau shall make application to civil authorities, and, if necessary to enforce such payment, they will make seizures of crops, &c., but in no case will the Bureau agent make such seizure unless the civil courts have failed or refused to take such action. The agents of the Bureau are to conform to the provisions of the Civil Rights bill, and where the civil authority refuses to arrest when outrages are committed, they shall then call upon the nearest military authority and proceed to the arrest of any

such party so accused. It is reported that Col. E. Parker of Gen. Grant's staff is to be married to-morrow to Miss Sackett. It will be remembered that this weddidg was to have taken place last Wednesday, but Col. Parker failed to appear at the church at the appointed hour. There is a great deal of gossip about this wedding fiasco, but as all appears to be mere speculation, I forbear to

give the rumors. Secretary McCulloch announced that he will make no more appointments of officers or clerks in his Department until after the holidays.

Internal Revenue reports show a gradual daily increase, and the lowest estimates for the fiscal year do not fall short of \$200,000,000. Thus far the receipts amount to over \$90,000,000, and to-day the receipts were above \$700,000.

About fifty members of Congress only remain in the city during the holiday recess. The Hon, Thad. Stevens remains here, and is preparing a speech in favor of appropriating funds to pay for Walrussia. Gen. Sheridan has gone West, and the Board to Revise Army Regulations will not convene until his

A bill will be introduced at an early day in the House, providing that in future all appointments of internal Revenue agents at the South shall be confirmed in the Senate before the nominee enters on the duties of his office. This is in order to prevent as far as possible the appointment of unprincipled persons to such important posts where there is so

large a field for peculation and oppression.

The President on Saturday last issued warrants of pardon to Thomas Donohue of this District, and Anthony Hale of Philadelphia, both convicted of larceny, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. They have served out more than two-thirds of their centeries, and are now pardoned on account of good sentence, and are now pardoned on account of good conduct during confinement, and having both been recommended to Executive clemency by the proseouting attorneys.

Mr. A. W. Wyman, assistant cashier of the United

Mr. A. W. Wyman, assistant cashier of the United States Treasury, tendered his resignation to-day, to take effect on the 1st of July next. Mr. Wyman goes into the banking businees at Omaha, Nebraska.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Capt. Geo. F. Emmons of the United States ship Ossipee, dated at sea November 26, inclosing a printed slip from the papers published in British Columbia, containing information in regard to the British colony on that coast, with expressions of opinion in regard to the relative advantages of Victoria and New-Westminster as the future capital. He also incloses in his report printed statistics in regard to the coal and fishing trade on that coast, which is gradually developing.

gard to the coal and fishing trade on that coast, which is gradually developing.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received official notice of the death of George W. Wilcox, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third Internal Revenue District of Augusta, Maine.

The Secretary of the Interior, in an official communication to the Senate, just printed, says:

The road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company has been completed and accepted for sio miles, commencing at the initial point on the Missouri River, near Omaha, Nebraska, and terminating at the sive hundred and tenth mile-poof.

mile-post.

Second: The Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, has been completed and accepted for 306 miles, commencing at the initial point on the boundary line divid-

ing the States of Missouri and Kansas, and terminating at the three hundred and fifth mile-post west of said initial point.

Third: The Central Branch of the Union Pacific Rallroad has been completed and accepted for so miles. It
begins at Atchison, Kansas, and extends west therefrom
eights miles.

eighty miles.

Fourth: The road of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, has been completed and accepted for pany of California, has been completed and accepted for 118 miles. Of this distance, ninety-four miles lie between Sacramento, California, and the ninety-forth mile-post. The remaining twenty-four miles lie between the one hundred and fourteenth and the one hundred and thirty-sighth mile-post.

eighth mile post.

Fifth: The Western Pacific Railroad has been completed and accepted for twenty miles, commencing at the initial point at San José. California, and extending northwardly therefrom for that distance.

THE NEW GERMAN POSTAGE RATES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- The following will the reduced rates of postage on and after July 1, 1868, to Belgium, the Netherlands, and the North German Union: To Belgium or the Netherlands, by closed mail, via England, on letters, is cents per single rate of 15 grammes (joz.), prepayment optional; but unpaid or partially paid letters are subject to a fine on delivery. A. On newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment not required. B. On book-pockets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery. to Belgium, the Netherlands, and the North German

delivery.

To the North German Union, including all the German States and Austria by closed mail, via. England, the rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions of prepayment, etc., viz.; Is cents per single rate of 15 grammes, thaif ounce), 4 cents on newspapers, and 8 cents for each 4 cents on newspapers, and 8 cents for each 4 cents on newspapers, and 8 cents for each 4 cents on newspapers, and 15 cents for each 4 cents on newspapers, and 15 cents for each 4 cents on newspapers, and 15 cents for each 4 cents on newspapers, and 15 cents for each 4 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, half ounce; prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters will be subject to a fine, on delivery. Newspapers, if not over 4 cents on weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 cents and additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 cents on fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book-packets prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 cents, or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But, unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

Exchancing offices for the United States and Belgium: New-York and Boston on the part of the United States; the trayeling office, Woerdyk, on the part of the Netherlands. For United States and North German mails: New-York Roston, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, on the part of the United States; the trayeling office, woerdyk, on the part of the Netherlands. To the North German Union, including all the German

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- The following pmions were delivered in the United States Supreme cours to-day: No. 19—Andrews, plaintiff in error agt. Hengles in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with the costs and interest. No. 6.—Lum, plaintiff in error agt. Robertson, use of Ferguson, plaintiff in error to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas.—Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment of the said District Court in this cause, with costs and interest. No. 11—Fuget Sound Agricultural Company, plaintiff in error, agt. County of Pierce, in error to the Supreme Court of Washington Territory.—Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the writ of error, with costs. No. 3.—Strong, plaintiff in error, agt. the United States in error to the District of Florida, Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, dismission the Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of said District Court in this case with costs. No. 13—Cook et al. agt. Burnley et al., in error to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said District Court in this case with costs. No. 85—Crandall, plaintiff in error, agt. State of Nevada in error, to the Supreme Court of Nevada. Mr. Chief-Justice Chase delivered the epinion of the Court, overruing the motion to dismiss this writ of error. No. 10—Mission, plaintiff in error, agt. Cavaza. Case argued. Adjourned until to-morrow. Court to-day : No. 19-Andrews, plaintiff in error agt. plaintiff in error, agt. Cavaza. Case argued. Adjourned

BANK ROBBERY IN HAVERHILL, MASS -- AW ATCH MAN SHOT DEAD BY THE ROBBER.

Boston, Dec. 23.—There is great excitement n the neighboring town of Haverhill this morning over an attempt to rob the Merrimae National Bank, and the shocting of Officer Burnham by the robber when he atsheeting of Officer Euroham by the robber when he attempted to arrest him. The affair occurred just before
dayight, when a paint shop in the neighborhood was
found on fire, and a couple of officers started to give an
alarm. In passing the bank they heard an explosion
inside, and apprehending a robbery, made an examination one of the officers stationed himself at the front
door, and Officer Burnham went around to the rear, and
as he was passing one of the side windows of the
bank a man jumped out, and as he attempted

THE CANAAN CHILD MURDER.

Hupson, Dec. 23 .- Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who were charged with the horrible crime at Canaan, have reached the Columbia County jail. The prisoners were reached the Columbia County jail. The prisoners were brought out this morning for a preliminary examination before Recorder Miller, District-Attorney Welch appearing on behalf of the people. After taking the testimony of Officer Kelly, further examination was postponed until Friday, Jan. 3, to give time to send to Canaan, Hartford, Dayton, and other places for the necessary witnesses. Mrs. Brown appears to have had access to all the papers that have published reports of the affair, and the distorted statements of some of them seem to annoy her. She publishes the following card in The Register of this evening: To the Editors of The Daily Register. To the Editors of The Dully Register.

Suns: That part of a statement published in The Albany Argus of to far, headed. "The Doed Confessed." is false. I have not made such con day, headed. The Dood unbessed, is taken I have not made such core fession, or any confession, except a robustry statement to Sergean Keily, and a like statement to your reporter. It is also incorrect that said my hubband paid Mr. Beale \$100 at Canaan. He gave him \$41 for t pay for stamps, and some other expenses incurred at the inquest. Desprings Brown.

WANTON MURDER IN CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.-A cold-blooded murder was committed last night, on Fifth-st. An inoffensive

man, named Elmore Smith, was shot by a ruffian, to merely jostling against him. The wounded man expired in one hour afterward. The assassin made his escape, but a person named Moore, who is charged with the mur-der, was arrested in Covington this forenoon.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS! IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Col. M. Y. Leader, Chairman of the Committee on Lectures of the Constitutional Union Association of Philadelphia, has received a letter from Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, accepting an invitation to deliver an address on the "Condition of Affairs in the Southern States," in this city, and saying that he will be in Philadelphia in a few days.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE-TWO LIVES LOST. Reading, Pa., Dec. 23.—The locomotive Iowa, clonging to the Reading Railroad Company, and used for shifting purposes, exploded below the lower depot about 8 o'clock this morning, instantly killing the englabout 8 o'clock this morning, instantly killing the engineer, Albert Kilne, and so horribly burning and mutilating the fireman, John Schmahle, that he survived but half an hour. The boiler of the locomotive was completely torn to pieces, and heavy fragments were thrown considerable distances. The conductor and two brakemen, who were upon the tender at the time, miraculously escaped without material injury, though thrown some distance from the engine in different directions. Both of the men killed left families in this city. No definite cause can be assigned for the explosion.

GEN. MEADE SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON BY

turned to Washington this evening, on a summons from ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE ON A YOUNG WOMAN IN HARRISBURGH, PENN.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.-Gen. Meade re-

HARRISD RMH, PENN.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Dec. 23.—As a young lady, a daughter of Mr. Amos Wickett, was this afternoon walking along a frequented street in the lower end of town, she was knocked insensible by some villain with a club. The act was witnessed by persons near, and pursuit was made, but the villain escaped. The people are much excited at repeated occurrences of this kind here.

St. Louis, Dec. 28.—The banking house of Tesson & Son suspended to-day. It is understood that a large amount of their paper was protested in New-York. AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP - MEETING IN ROCH

ESTER.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28 .- A large and enthusisatic mass meeting of citizens was held in this city to abroad. The Hon Henry D. Pieh, Mayor of this city, pre-sided. Specches were made by Mayor Fish, the Hon, J. C. Chumara, Geo. W. Miller, Channeey Ferry, and others. Resolutions were adopted calling on the Government to define the rights of adopted American citizens, and to demand the immediate and unconditional release of those citizens held in durance by the Government of Great Britain. night, to consider the rights of naturalized citizens

CHRISTMAS.

OUR CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT IN-STITUTIONS.

Many a home will be filled with light and

ey to greet the coming of another Christmas. Old and young clad in soft raiment, and surrounded by all that wealth can supply to make life enjoyable, give no thought to the biting air and the cold damp snow out of doors. They have bright fires, thick carpets, downy cushions, rich meats and generous wines to give them warmthfriends and kinsfolk in scores to wish them well, to share their comfort, to make the roof-tree ring with the merri ment of unclouded hearts. But there are sick and sad sorrowing ones among us. In many a dingy room into which the golden sunshine never enters, are gray headed men and women wailing in drear and chill for the coming of their last Christmas; ragged old men, with no fire to warm, no food to strengthen them; old women, shivering in solitude, who once, perhaps, had brawny sons and buxom daughters to cuddle and caress on Christmas day, in the midst of peace and plenty Hunger pinches their gaunt and trembling forms, and the cold wind that finds its way through every chink, chills flesh, and blood, and brain. To them the past is nought but food and warmth; the present, a season of cruel want; the future, a dreary waste, cold and cheerless. Mayhap there is a hope that some time charity may bring a meal that a fire may once more blaze on the hearth, and that kind hands may minister to their simple wants, till there shall be no further need of fire or food, and the wearies spirit is ready to wing its way to the land of rest. Little children, too, are suffering all around us. Within a stone's throw of proud Trinity, whose wealth would clothe and feed ten times ten thousand, there are hundreds of chil-dren to whom the holy day, for whose coming we wait, will be no holiday. The rum-ble of wheels on Fifth-ave, is heard in many a hovel where no comfort dwells to-day, where none will be on Christmas; where little ones cry for bread, and there is none to give them; where sickness is, and cold and fith. Great tenement-houses, honey-combed with close and gloomy dens, swarm with the unhappy children of the poor, whose Christmas will bring only their accus-tomed dole of want and wee, made more bitter by contrast with the wealth of comfort enjoyed by the little ones whom a beneficent Providence has tenderly cared for In every street of this greaterowded city, in every narrow weep. The greater part of this is borne by children. They should not be allowed to suffer on that one, of all days if the year, the day which, 1867 years ago, opened to the world the era of peace and good-will to men. The kindhearted and public-spirited citizens of New-York have already done much to ameliorate the condition of the un fortunates, and a long list of charitable institutions attests their earnestness. In all of these, as we shall briefly notice, preparations have been made to give the objects of their care as merry a Christmas as their circumstance

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

The earthly, and ofttimes earthy, Mercuries of tender years, who deafen the cars of the wayfarer in the orn with their all-important announcements of terrible accidents, great fires, horrible murders, and clear into the early twillight, and into the darker hours, the contents of the "Twelve, Three, or Five Ee'clock A-dishin" of the Evening Daily Mill, Ec Cent, have been A-dishin" of the Evening Daily Mill, Ec Cent, have been promised a Christmas dinner at their Home, No. 128 Fulton-st. They are to have a feast of good things. Two hundred of them will feed to-day as they have not fed hefore for a twelvemonth, and it is slilly hinted among them that many of the boys have been in training for the occasion for many days. The newsboys are among the most industrious of our younger citizens. They are somewhat given to profanity, it is true, and smoke; but they are good-hearted in the main, and have an abiding faith in the permanence of republican institutions and the power of the Press. We bespeak for them a very Jolly day. In fact, not to put too fine a point upon it, and to use day, in fact, not to put too fine a point upon it, and to use their own term for it—a "bully" time. SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF DESTITUTE

ROMAM CATHOLIC CHILDREN. This Society, of which Dr. Anderson is President, is now feeding, clothing and educating too children in the Industrial and Reformatory School in Westchester. The Association is doing a noble work among the little outcasts of the metropolis. Although it is distinctively Roman Catholic, its homes are always open to destitute children whatever may be the religious preferences of their parents. On Christmas Day a fine dinner will be spread at the Farm, and there will be singing by the children, and speeches by the older folks, and the hours will be pregnant with good feeling and jollity. On the Farm is a spiendid building for the boys, who are under the care of the Christian Brothers. The girls live in a the care of the Christian Brothers. The girls live in a separate establishment, and are taught by the Sisters of Mercy. The boys learn farming, blacksmithing, shoemaking, and other useful trades; the girls are instructed in all the duties of the housewife, and are fitted for the various other occupations suitable for women. Several hours of each day are taken up with school exercises. The Society is about to erect a new reformatory for girls, for which they have already collected \$105,000. A great deal more is needed, perhaps \$40,000, which they are confident of receiving in another year. Contributions of money, clothing, greeries—anything essential to the comfort of a large family of children—are always needed, and if forwarded to the Farm in Westchester, or to Dr. Anderson, No. 25 Chambers-St., will be gratefully accepted.

FIVE POINTS LADIES' MISSION.

FIVE POINTS LADIES' MISSION.

At No. 61 Park-st., in the very center of what was known a few years ago as the most wretched purheu of New-York City, stands a large brick structure, erected by private contribution as a school for the children of that section. Here 500 little outcasts are fed and taught every day, and from 200 to 300 grown people supplied with oread. The Superintendent, Mr. Shaeffer, distributes clothing, bedding, and medicine to the destitute who apply to him, and in extreme cases he advances money to apply to aim, and in treatment and states are accessed to a poor women for the payment of their rent. There are now 23 families living in the Mission House. To these and to the army of children who belong to the Mission School the lady managers will give a Christmas dinner. At 9 o'clock in the morning there will be singing of carols in the chapel, and each child will receive a Christmas present.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY. This institution, at No. 155 Worth-st., under the direction of Mr. S. B. Halliday, now shelters and provides for about \$00 children. It is, in most respects, sim lar to the Mission as a charitable establishment, and is well worthy the encouragement and support of the be-nevolent. The usual Christmas dinner will be given here. THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

The Sisters of Mercy will feed 600 poor at the Institution of Mercy, No. 33 East Houston-st., on Christmas Day. They aid large numbers of suffering women every day, and urgently appeal to the charitable to give them whatever they can spare, whether money, food, clothing, or medicine, that they may be able to swer all demands made upon them by the distressed. The Sisters are now building an tressed. The Sisters are now building an Industrial School at the corner of Madisonave. and Eighty-first-st., which is designed for the proper education of poor girls, who must depend upon their own labor for support. This enterprise deserves hearty support, and the good it is designed to effect is incalculable. The Sisters desire us to state that they will receive with gratitude any contribution, however worthless the donor may consider it. They can make use of anything that is sent them. So garment is too old to be repaired or converted into something eige: make use of anything that is sent them. No garment is too old to be repaired or converted into something else; old furniture, kitchen utensils, linen, muslin, anything, and everything they can turn to good account. They say that there is now more than the usual distress among working girls, particularly domestics, and that timely aid is needed to keep many a one from going to de-struction.

The officers of the Home for Little Wanderers, at No. 38 New Bowery, are making preparations for the celebration of Christmas, of which due notice will be given.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME FOR AGED WOMEN. At the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, No. 65 Grove-at., a general observance of Christmas will not be held, the holiday being reserved for New-Year's not be held, the holiday being reserved for New-Year's Day. At present the Home contains 23 inmates, who each pay \$3 per week. This sum, of course, is not sufficient to pay the actual cost of board; but contributions, voluntarily given, make up the dediciency. Attached to this institution is an Industrial School, where 60 or 70 children are taught the rudiments of the English language and plain sewing. They are also given hunch every day. This institution is supported by voluntary contributions; but the work done by the sewing-women and the receipts arising from the sale of goods materially lessen the expenses of the institution.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF HALF-ORPHANS. The Society for Relief of Half-Orphans is at No. 67 West Tenth-st. On Christmas Day a dinner is to be given to the children, now numbering 230, which will consist of poultry and the concomitants appertaining thereto. At present there are 230 children in the Institution; the at present there are 230 changes in that institution; the parent of each child paying \$3 per month for its board, and supplying shoes. The children in this institution are not taken under \$4, nor over 10; at the expiration of the latter age, if the parents are disinclined, or unable, to take them back, employment is found them, either in the Far West, or nearer home.

At the House and School of Industry, No. 120 West Sixteenth st., Christmas is not to be celebrated, but | To give aims to an unknown beggar in the street, says the

HOUSE AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

a dinner is to begiven during the holidays to the associates of the Institution. Its object is to find employment for indigent sewing women, and keep them busy. In this the Association has been successful, as 200 women are kept constantly employed.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR INDICENT CHRISTIAN FE-

The St. Luke's Home, under the guidance of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is at No. 487 Hudson et. It has now 31 inmates. On Christmas Day, a dinner given by Mr. J. B. Swam is to be the feature of the day. Turkeys and geese are to be the substantials. Beyond the nothing is to be done, as in this Institution "Thankegiving" is the principal day.

LADIES UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

This institution, under the direction of Mrs. John A. Kennedy, has no stated establishment for the recipients of their charity. It is, as its name almest indicates, a society for the relief of disabled soldiers, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle, or else perished from diseases contracted while in active service. At present there are 194 families recipients of this bounty. On Christmas Day turkeys are to be sent to all these families, and not only turkeys but the surroundings necessary to make a good dinner. As for coak to cook the dinners with, they are already supplied, as the ladies of the Association visit each family weekly to see if they are properly supplied with warmth.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

This institution fronts on Ninetieth-st., and extends to Eighty-eighth-st. with its branches or wings. At the head of it is a Mother Superior, assisted by 65 Fisters. It was originated in 1857, by five religious person of the "Order of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd." The initial institution was located in Fourteenthst. It embraces three classes, viz.; Magdalens, or penitents who have been converted and have been leading the life of the religious under the rule of the third Order of St. Teresa; penitent women and girls recived to bu onverted: and the class of reservation-children who converted: and the class of reservation—charter was are in danger of falling, mostly of victous or improvident parents. There are at the present time 500 inmates of the house, of whom 63 are Sisters. There are 200 of the class of Penitents, 100 of the class of Preservation, and of that of Magdalens. A fourth class has been added since March last, by virtue of a special set of Congress authorizing it. This class has at present 50 members, who bear a similar relation to this institution Congress authorizing it. This class has at presented mem-bers, who bear a similar relation to this institution that children kept in a House of Refuge (or Correction) do to that. Five hours of each day are devoted to school-ing, and the remainder of the time to the learning of trades. The chief resource of the Institution is the needle-work done in it. It is Roman Catholic in govern-ment, though applicants of any denomination are received-sect being no bar to admission. No coercion so used upon these entering the institution, and they are at any time permitted to leave it, upon application to the Mother Superior. The various classes are kept in different parts of the building, and hold no communication with each other.

Christmas will be commemorated in such a manuer as to possess some of the cheerfulness and joy diffused throughout the world on the anniversary of that glad

The benefits of the "Colored Home" are not restricted, as might be supposed, to residents of New-York, but patients and applicants are received from all parts of the world, and of either sex and any age. The institution is located near the East River, on Sixtyfifth-st., two blocks east of Avenue A. As it is as much of a hospital as a home, there is a resident physician, at present Dr. Sam. Whathall: a visiting and assisting physicians, and a medical council. The inmates number 230 at this time, and there are about 800 persons received on the average during the year. The deaths average about 20; cause, chiefly consumption and heart disease. Among the immates there are only 20 children. Several of the aged date their birth back close upon a centary, in time. During the past year a system of Archemedian screw ventilators has been introduced into the building They were much needed. Every want of indigent colored persons, excepting orphans, are provided for in the Home. The latter class are provided for at Cammanwille. The annual expenses average about \$30,000, and the receipts, we are informed, are inadequate to the proper maintenance of the institution. The inmates ealer lato the religious exercises of the Home with the characteristic heartiness of their race, and when our reporter visited it, their keeping of time with their feet on the floor overheard sounded like the old-time "patting of Jaba." Christmas will see a merry time among them, as there are to be a Christmas tree, a turkey dinner, and a distribution of presents, consisting of handkerchiers, books, candies, toblacco, etc. as much of a hospital as a home, there is

THE NEW-YORK MAGDALEN BENEVOLENT 80-

The Magdalen Benevolent Society is a Proestant institution, and is situated on Eighty-eighth-st. and Fifth-ave. The object of the society is the " proustion of moral purity, by affording an asylum to erring females who manifest a desire to return to the paths of vir. tue, and by procuring employment for their fature sop port." Beside Boards of Directresses and Managers Treasurer, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, it has a resident matron, an assistant matron, and a vicil-ing Chaplain, who conducts divine worship at the nonlin-tion on Thursdays and Sundays. There are at this time

THE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

There are at this time 150 children in this institution, and the house is about hairfull. Girls and boys past year, and one loss by death last July -a little girl five years old. The Society which founded and controls the institution numbers 4,000 members, and they have kept it in a prosperous condition. It was contemplated to add an additional wing to the main building during the to add an additional wing to the main building during the past Fall, but the extraordinary cost of labor and material deterred the directors from undertaking it, and they now expect to build in the course of the ensuing Spring. The new wing is to be made capable of holding 130 children. The house is situated on Seventy-seventh &t., between Third and Fourth-aves. The children are taken every morning in school days to a school in Seventy-sinth-st., nearly opposite the site of the asylum, where they are regularly instructed in the general educational branches and languages, and roturned every afternoon to the asylum. It was founded in 1800. The expenses of the institution have averaged from \$18,000 to \$20,000 a year.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

More than 2,200 pupils' names were on the rolls of the 13 Industrial Schools sustained by the Chidren's Aid Society when its last annual report was made. and more than 4,000 passed through the schools during the year, and were more or less educated, fed. and clothed. Most of these would otherwise have been utterly neglected, as they were regarded unfit to enter the Primary schools. The Newsboys' Lodging House is growing in favor and increasing in usefulness every year. Be-side affording comfortable lodgings and a place for reside affording comfortable lodgings and a place for refreshment and innocent amusement for the boys, the influences thrown around them there are reformatory. Seven hundred and seven boys were sent ome from this institution to homes in the West during the year 1866. The average number of lodgers for each night during the year was 135, of whom 105 pand the moderate price fixed for a night's lodging, and the others not having the means were admitted fee. The Girl's Lodging House in Canalst, cared for, during the year, 1,337 girls, and furnished 15,343 lodgings. The number of meals provided was 43,186, of which 11,743 were paid for; 207 were sent to situations; and 3,225 garments were made in the house. But the figures can give no idea of the good done by this branch of the institution, which actually saves the majority of those who come within its influence. In June, 1866, a new Boy's Lodging House was opened in the Eleventh Ward, and it has since been attended with marked success; 527 different boys were admitted here during the remainder of the year, lodgings furnished to the number of 6,086, and meals to the number of 7,472. The amount paid by the boys for lodgings and meals was 4707 83. The Refugg for Homeless Children is a comparatively new branch of the Children's Aid Society, and was sustained last year at a cost of 26,205 48. Most of the children received into this "Refuge" are utterly destitute, ragged, wretched, and hungry. They are scrubbed, fed, taught self-respect, and assisted to help themselves. The number of lodgings furnished during the year was 15,389, and the average number per night was 41. During the 14 years existence of the Children's Aid Society, and was sustained last year at a cost of 26,205 48. Most of the children received into this "Refuge" are utterly destitute, ragged, wretched, and hungry. They are scrubbed, fed, taught self-respect, and assisted to help themselves. The number of lodgings furnished during the year was 15,389, and the average number per night was 41. During the 14 ye freshment and innocent amusement for the boys, the in-

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR. This Association was organized in 1843 for the purpose of lending a helping hand to those who, with a little assistance will be able to help themselves. It is to give assistance at the right moment, not to prolong it beyond the duration of the necessity which calls for it. but to extend, restrict, and modify relief according to that necessity. Indiscriminate relief is one of the principal causes of able-bodied pauperism in this city